

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

SIDNEY W. JACKSON, IV,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 2:24-cv-00667-SGC
)	
U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE)	
SERVICE,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

MEMORANDUM OPINION¹

The plaintiff, Sidney W. Jackson, IV, filed this lawsuit to compel the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) to comply with the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (the “FOIA”). (Doc. 1).² Presently pending is the IRS’s motion to dismiss. (Doc. 4). The motion is fully briefed and ripe for adjudication. (Docs. 8, 9). As explained below, the motion will be granted and this matter will be dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

I. FACTS

The following facts are alleged in the complaint, and the supporting

¹ The parties consented to magistrate judge jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c). (Doc. 10).

² Citations to the record refer to the document and page numbers assigned by the court’s CM/ECF document system and appear in the following format: (Doc. __ at __).

documents are attached as exhibits. On January 7, 2022, Jackson sent a FOIA request (the “Request”) via facsimile to the IRS. (*See* Doc. 1 at 4). The Request sought documents relating to the examination of the Form 1065, Return of Partnership Income, filed by Alligator Holdings, LLC, for the 2017 tax year. (Doc. 1-1).

The IRS responded by letter on February 7, 2022, stating it would be unable to provide the requested information by February 9, 2022—the 20-business day statutory deadline. (*See* Doc. 1 at 6-7). The letter explained FOIA allows a 10-business day extension of the deadline in certain cases and that an extension was justified in this case because the IRS needed to “[s]earch for, collect, and review a large volume of records.” (Doc. 1-2 at 3). This extended the deadline for the response until February 24, 2022, but the letter also noted that the IRS did not expect to fully respond to the Request until April 25, 2022. (*Id.*). The letter advised there was no right to file an administrative appeal for failure to respond to the Request by the statutory deadline but noted Jackson could seek judicial review after February 24, 2022—the day the extended deadline expired. (*Id.* at 3-4).

Over the next year-plus, the IRS sent six additional letters informing Jackson it needed additional time to obtain and review records responsive to the Request. (*See* Doc. 1 at 7-9). These letters again noted that Jackson could file a lawsuit regarding the overdue response to the Request. (Doc. 1-3 at 3; Doc. 1-4 at 3; Doc.

1-5 at 3; Doc. 1-6 at 3; Doc. 1-7 at 3; Doc. 1-8 at 3). The last of these letters, dated March 10, 2023, estimated the IRS would have a final response to the Request by June 16, 2023. (Doc. 1-8 at 3).

On May 25, 2023, the IRS sent Jackson a “final response” letter (the “Determination Letter”). (*See* Doc. 1 at 9-10). The Determination Letter stated the agency had located 5,239 pages responsive to the Request and that it was releasing 3,959 pages without exemptions. (Doc. 1-9 at 3). However, the IRS withheld 28 pages in part and 1,257 pages in full pursuant to two exemptions: the deliberative process privilege and the attorney-client privilege. (*Id.*). The Determination Letter defined both exemptions. (*Id.*). The Determination Letter closed by noting Jackson could file an administrative appeal within 90 days; a form notice regarding the administrative appeal process was attached. (*Id.* at 5-7). Also on May 25, 2023, the IRS sent Jackson the unexempted, responsive documents. (*See* Doc. 1-10).

Jackson never received privilege logs regarding the withheld and/or redacted documents. (Doc. 1 at 10). This complaint followed. Relying on the February 7, 2022 letter, Jackson alleges there were no administrative remedies available to him prior to filing this lawsuit. (*Id.* at 11).

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The IRS contends Jackson’s claims fail for lack of exhaustion; its motion is

styled as seeking dismissal for failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6) or, alternatively, summary judgment under Rule 56. (Doc. 4-1). The IRS's alternative invocation of Rule 56 is motivated by its attachment of extrinsic evidence in support of the motion. The evidence—a declaration—is offered to show that Jackson did not pursue any administrative appeals. (Doc. 4-2). The plaintiff's failure to pursue administrative remedies is clear from the face of the complaint. The complaint does not allege Jackson pursued administrative appeals, instead asserting “there were no administrative remedies to be exhausted” prior to filing the complaint. (Doc. 1 at 11). The only reasonable interpretation of this allegation is that Jackson did not pursue any administrative remedies.³ Accordingly, the plaintiff's failure to exhaust administrative remedies is undisputed and is established without resorting to the extrinsic evidence and/or, by extension, Rule 56.

Exhaustion of administrative remedies under the FOIA is not a jurisdictional requirement, but it is a condition precedent to filing suit; it performs “a function similar to the judicial doctrine of ripeness by postponing judicial review.” *Taylor v. Appleton*, 30 F.3d 1365, 1367, n.3 (11th Cir. 1994); *see Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Fla. v. U.S. Dep't of Just.*, 103 F. Supp. 3d 1314, 1326 (S.D. Fla. 2015).

³ Faced with the motion to dismiss, Jackson has reiterated his assertion that he was not required to exhaust administrative remedies because no such remedies were available to him. (Doc. 8 at 2-4) (“Jackson had no right to an administrative appeal and, therefore, did not have an administrative remedy to exhaust prior to filing the present action . . .”).

Rule 12(b)(6) provides the appropriate standard for evaluating a motion to dismiss for lack of exhaustion. *Taylor*, 30 F.3d at 1367, n.3 (unexhausted FOIA claim should have been dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6), not Rule 12(b)(1)); *Hidalgo v. F.B.I.*, 344 F.3d 1256, 1260 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (reversing grant of summary judgment and remanding with instructions to dismiss unexhausted claims for failure to state a claim).

In considering a motion to dismiss, the court must accept the complaint's allegations as true and construe them in a light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Butler v. Sheriff of Palm Beach Cnty.*, 685 F.3d 1261, 1265 (11th Cir. 2012). Under Rule 12(b)(6), a district court should dismiss a complaint for failing to state a claim upon which relief can be granted “only when the plaintiff’s factual allegations, if true, don’t ‘allow[] the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.’” *Ziyadat v. Diamondrock Hosp. Co.*, 3 F.4th 1291, 1295 (11th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)). When determining whether the allegations of the complaint meet this standard, the court must “view the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff and accept all [his] well-pleaded facts as true.” *Id.* (quoting *Am. United Life Ins. Co. v. Martinez*, 480 F.3d 1043, 1057 (11th Cir. 2007)).

III. DISCUSSION

The FOIA requires a plaintiff to exhaust, either actually or constructively, all

administrative remedies before seeking judicial review. *Taylor*, 30 F.3d at 1367-68. Actual exhaustion applies where an agency denies all or part of a FOIA request. In those circumstances, the requester must pursue and exhaust the administrative appeal process before filing suit. *Id.*; *Citizens for Resp. and Ethics in Wash. v. Fed. Elect. Comm’n*, 711 F.3d 180, 184 (D.C. Cir. 2013) (hereinafter, “*CREW*”). However, if an agency fails to respond to a FOIA request by a statutory deadline, the requester can be deemed to have constructively exhausted his claims. *Taylor*, 30 F.3d at 1368. Application of constructive exhaustion removes the threat that an agency, by refusing to make a determination on a FOIA request, could keep the requester in limbo indefinitely. *See CREW*, 711 F.3d at 186 (describing the “Catch-22” in which administrative remedies are unavailable but a requester could not seek judicial relief for unexhausted claims).

When an agency receives a FOIA request, the statute requires it, within 20 business days, to determine whether to comply with the request and notify the requester of: (1) its determination; (2) the reasons therefore; and (3) the right to appeal any adverse determination. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A). In “unusual circumstances,” an agency may extend the statutory deadline to 30 business days. *Id.* at § 552(a)(6)(B). If the agency does not make a timely determination, the requester is deemed to have constructively exhausted their claims and may file suit without first pursuing administrative remedies. *Taylor*, 30 F.3d at 1368. However,

where a requester does not receive a timely response but does not file suit before receiving a belated agency response, the theory of constructive discharge no longer applies, and the requester must actually exhaust administrative remedies. *Id.* at 1369. (“Where a party has deliberately chosen to wait for a proper response from the agency after initial delay, actual exhaustion must occur before a federal court has jurisdiction to review challenges to administrative action under FOIA.”).

Here, the IRS failed to comply with the deadlines set forth in the statute. While the February 7, 2022 letter described unusual circumstances justifying imposition of the extended, 30-business day deadline, the IRS did not issue the Determination Letter until May 25, 2023—more than a year after the deadline expired. However, the IRS contends, because Jackson did not seek judicial review before the Determination Letter issued, he was required to actually exhaust his administrative remedies prior to filing the instant lawsuit. (Doc. 4-1 at 7-9). Accordingly, the IRS seeks dismissal for lack of exhaustion.

In response, Jackson contends: (1) administrative remedies were unavailable; and (2) the Determination Letter was insufficient to trigger a duty to exhaust his claims. (Doc. 8 at 2-6). The first argument can be quickly dispatched. Jackson relies on the IRS’s statement in the February 7, 2022 letter that there was no right to an administrative appeal regarding the agency’s late response but that he could file a lawsuit after February 24, 2022—the day the extended deadline

would expire. (*Id.* at 2-3). As Jackson would have it, he was free to file a lawsuit at any time once the IRS failed to respond within the statutory deadline. (*Id.* at 3). This argument, which essentially advocates for the application of constructive tolling after the Determination Letter was issued, fails; to accept it would run afoul of the binding precedent in *Taylor*. Jackson was not eligible for constructive exhaustion after the Determination Letter, even though it was issued over a year late.

Next, Jackson contends the Determination Letter was insufficient to trigger the actual exhaustion requirement. (Doc. 8 at 3-6). In particular, Jackson argues the IRS did not communicate the scope of the documents it withheld. (*Id.* at 4-5). Jackson notes the IRS failed to provide a privilege log by which he could challenge the agency's assertion of exemptions covering the withheld documents. (*Id.* at 5-6). Essentially, Jackson contends the Determination Letter did not sufficiently explain, under 5 U.S.C. §552(a)(6)(A)(i)(I), the reasons the IRS withheld or partially withheld responsive documents.

The D.C. Circuit has held that an agency provides sufficient reasons to withhold responsive documents by listing and defining the exemptions it is applying. *Khine v. United States Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 943 F.3d 959, 967 (D.C. Cir. 2019). Here, the Determination Letter satisfies this requirement and the other requirements of 5 U.S.C. §552(a)(6)(A)(i). The Determination Letter also

identified the number of pages the IRS was withholding, either in whole or in part, and was accompanied by all of the responsive, non-exempt documents. (Doc. 1-9 at 3; *see* Doc. 1-10).⁴ To the extent Jackson relies on the IRS's failure to provide a privilege log, a privilege log is not required at the administrative level. *Khine*, 943 F.3d at 967 (agency need not create document-by-document index describing withheld documents prior to litigation); *CREW*, 711 F. 3d at 187, n.5.⁵ Tellingly, the two cases Jackson cites to support the need for more information regarding the withheld documents arose in the context of litigation, not a pre-litigation agency response to a FOIA request. (Doc. 8 at 5-6) (citing *Confidential Informant 59-05071 v. U.S.*, 108 Fed. Cl. 121, 131 (2012) and *Eden Isle Marina, Inc. v. U.S.*, 89 Fed. Cl. 480, 494 (2009)).

⁴ The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has concluded a FOIA requester was required to exhaust administrative remedies where the agency response:

1) produced . . . all responsive, non-exempt records, (2) informed [requester] that it was withholding all other responsive records, (3) specified which exemptions it was claiming to justify the withholding of responsive records, and (4) notified [requester] of its right to appeal the determination administratively.

Nat'l Sec. Couns. v. Cent. Intel. Agency, No. 12-284, 2013 WL 12324697, at *3 (D.D.C. June 13, 2013).

⁵ These cases refer to a "*Vaughn Index*," which is a log created in conjunction with FOIA litigation—not administrative requests. *See Miscavage v. IRS*, 2 F.3d 366, 367 (11th Cir. 1993); *Khine*, 943 F.3d at 967.

Simply put, the Determination Letter triggered Jackson's duty to exhaust his administrative appeals prior to filing this lawsuit. His failure to do so dooms his claims here.

IV. CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, the defendant's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is **GRANTED** in its entirety. (Doc. 4). The plaintiff's claims will be dismissed without prejudice as unexhausted. FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6).

A separate order will be entered.

DONE this 21st day of March, 2025.



STACI G. CORNELIUS
U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE